United Nations S/2013/596

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 October 2013

Original: English

Letter dated 8 October 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am writing to inform the Security Council of 72 incidents in September 2013 in which Lebanon breached Israeli sovereignty in violation of Council resolution 1701 (2006).

For years, the Government of Lebanon has repeatedly violated its international obligations in regards to the Blue Line separating Israel and Lebanon. Attached please find a complete list of all Lebanese violations of Israeli sovereignty for September 2013 (see annex).

Members of the international community must act with a common purpose and prevail upon Lebanon to cease violating Israeli sovereignty. I should be grateful if you could circulate the present letter and its annex to the members of the Security Council and have it issued as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Ron **Prosor**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

13-50464 (E) 101013

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Annex to the letter dated 8 October 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Lebanese violations as reported by the Israel Defense Forces to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, September 2013

Serial No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Violation*	*Description*
1.	2/9	0832	3392	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov
2.	3/9	1328	3393	The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) informed the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) that two men were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov
3.	5/9	1530	3394	UNIFIL informed IDF that one man was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov
4.	6/9	1015	3395	Four armed men were observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov
5.	6/9	1700	3396	UNIFIL informed IDF that two armed men were observed in the vicinity of UNO 9-66
6.	7/9	1031	3397	Two armed men were observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov
7.	7/9	1555	3398	Four armed men were observed in the vicinity of B18
8.	9/9	0620	3399	One man was observed crossing the Blue Line by 25 metres in the vicinity of B64
9.	9/9	0846	3400	Lebanese Armed Forces soldiers were seen aiming a rifle towards IDF soidiers from Lebanese territory in the vicinity of BP38 (3)
10.	9/9	1420	3401	UNIFIL informed IDF that two men were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov
11.	9/9	1705	3402	UNIFIL informed IDF that two men were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov
12.	12/9	0700	3403	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov
13.	12/9	0940	3404	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov
14.	12/9	1208	3405	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov
15.	12/9	1710	3406	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of B55/1
16.	12/9	1800	3407	Two armed men were observed in the vicinity of B52
17.	13/9	1800	3408	Two armed men were observed in the vicinity of B52
18.	14/9	0717	3409	Four armed men were observed in the vicinity of B50

Serial No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Violation*	*Description*
19.	14/9	0736	3410	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP10/2
20.	13/9	1309	3411	Two armed men were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov
21.	14/9	0845	3412	One armed man was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B30
22.	14/9	1200	3413	Three armed men were observed in the vicinity of B29
23.	14/9	1601	3414	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov
24.	15/9	0900	3415	UNIFIL informed IDF that four armed men were observed in the vicinity of B88
25.	15/9	1120	3416	UNIFIL informed IDF that two armed men were observed in the vicinity of B88
26.	15/9	1407	3417	UNIFIL informed IDF that four armed men were observed in the vicinity of B88
27.	15/9	1502	3418	UNIFIL informed IDF that one man was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov
28.	15/9	1535	3419	UNIFIL informed IDF that two men were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov
29.	15/9	1623	3420	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP55
30.	15/9	1623	3421	Two armed men were observed in the vicinity of BP25
31.	16/9	0749	3422	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of B50
32.	16/9	0715	3423	UNIFIL informed IDF that one woman was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of BP31
33.	16/9	1720	3424	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov
34.	17/9	1015	3425	UNIFIL informed IDF that two men were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP37
35.	17/9	1207	3426	UNIFIL informed IDF that ten men were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Wazzani
36.	18/9	1751	3427	Three armed men were observed in the vicinity of B21
37.	19/9	0825	3428	UNIFIL informed IDF that seven armed men were observed in the vicinity of B64 (1)
38.	19/9	1010	3429	Three armed men were observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov
39.	19/9	1410	3430	UNIFIL informed IDF that two men were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov

Serial No.	Date	Time	Violation	Description
40.	19/9	1800	3431	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP10
41.	19/9	1828	3432	Two persons were observed at the technical fence throwing stones towards an IDF patrol
42.	20/9	0953	3433	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov
43.	20/9	1115	3434	Four armed men were observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov
44.	21/9	0656	3435	Two armed men were observed in the vicinity of B63 (1)
45.	21/9	0734	3436	Two armed men were observed in the vicinity of B50
46.	21/9	0900	3437	Two armed men were observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov
47.	21/9	1750	3438	One person was observed at the technical fence throwing stones towards an IDF patrol
48.	21/9	1750	3439	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of B37 (2)
49.	22/9	0815	3440	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of B63 (1)
50.	22/9	1054	3441	Two men were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov
51.	22/9	1748	3442	Four armed men were observed in the vicinity of AP251
52.	24/9	1524	3443	Two armed men were observed in the vicinity of BP33
53.	25/9	1652	3444	Two men were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov
54.	25/9	1744	3445	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP8/1
55.	25/9	1501	3446	One man was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov
56.	26/9	0655	3447	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov
57.	26/9	1015	3448	Two men were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov
58.	26/9	1122	3449	Two men were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov
59.	26/9	1623	3450	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of B57
60.	26/9	1634	3451	Two armed men were observed in the vicinity of B52
61.	26/9	1701	3452	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP25
62.	26/9	1819	3453	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov

Serial No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Violation*	*Description*
63.	27/9	0910	3454	Two men were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov
64.	27/9	1536	3455	Two armed men were observed in the vicinity of B55 (1)
65.	27/9	1650	3456	Two armed men were observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov
66.	27/9	1659	3457	Two armed men were observed in the vicinity of BP22 (3)
67.	28/9	0710	3458	Two armed men were observed in the vicinity of B62
68.	28/9	0740	3459	Two men were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B40
69.	29/9	0639	3460	Two armed men were observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov
70.	29/9	0654	3461	Two armed men were observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov
71.	29/9	0709	3462	Two armed men were observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov
72.	30/9	0727	3463	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of B50

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Security Council

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Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, France, Guatemala, Morocco, Peru, Rwanda, Togo, United States of America and Uruguay: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on Haiti, in particular its resolutions 2070 (2012), 2012 (2011), 1944 (2010), 1927 (2010), 1908 (2010), 1892 (2009), 1840 (2008), 1780 (2007), 1743 (2007), 1702 (2006), 1658 (2006), 1608 (2005), 1576 (2004) and 1542 (2004),

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Haiti,

Recognizing that, over the past year, Haiti has taken steps toward stabilization, including the establishment of the Transitional College of the Permanent Electoral Council and the submission of a draft electoral law to National Assembly, which are important to the holding of long overdue partial senatorial, municipal and local elections,

Noting with concern that elections preparations are still experiencing delays which could affect the holding of elections in 2013, as announced by the Government of Haiti; calling on the Government of Haiti and all concerned actors to hold free, fair, inclusive and credible elections as a matter of urgency in accordance with the Constitution of Haiti to nurture political stability and create an environment conducive to socioeconomic development,

Recognizing that the overall security situation remained relatively stable with some improvement since the adoption of its resolution 2070 (2012), allowing MINUSTAH to continue to drawdown and to adapt its configuration without undermining the security and stability of Haiti, and recognizing the importance of condition-based security-related decisions about the future of MINUSTAH,

Recognizing the critical role of MINUSTAH in ensuring stability and security in Haiti, and commending MINUSTAH for continuing to assist the Government of Haiti to ensure a secure and stable environment, and expressing gratitude to the personnel of MINUSTAH and to their countries and paying tribute to those injured or killed in the line of duty; commending also the wide range of reconstruction efforts in Haiti and the successful work achieved by MINUSTAH's military engineering units,

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Underlining the need to further strengthen Haitian judicial and correctional systems, in order to support a more integrated and cohesive Haitian security sector, and noting the commitment by the Government of Haiti to strengthen the rule of law, and to make further progress in security sector reform, and encouraging Haitian authorities to continue to pursue efforts in that regard,

Reiterating the critical role of the Haitian National Police (HNP) to Haiti's security and stability; stressing the importance of the ongoing strengthening, professionalization and reform of the HNP in order to enable it to assume full responsibility for Haiti's security; noting the progress made in the implementation of the five-year 2012-2016 Haitian National Police Development Plan and reiterating the importance of maintaining support for it, especially in the area of recruitment and retention,

Recognizing the steps taken by the Superior Council of the Judiciary to carry out its mandate and promote the strengthening of judicial independence, and expressing the need to further address human rights concerns that still remain in the corrections system, such as prolonged pre-trial detentions, prison overcrowding and sanitary conditions,

Acknowledging that while important progress has been made, Haiti continues to face significant humanitarian challenges, with approximately 279,000 internally displaced persons still dependent on assistance for their basic survival, an ongoing cholera epidemic, and with living conditions in the camps that need to be further addressed,

Emphasizing that progress in the reconstruction of Haiti, as well as in Haiti's social and economic development, including through effective, commendable international development assistance and increased Haitian institutional capacity to benefit from this assistance, are crucial to achieving lasting and sustainable stability, and reiterating the need for security to be accompanied by social and economic development, including efforts in risk reduction and preparedness that address the country's extreme vulnerability to natural disasters, efforts in which the Government of Haiti plays a leading role,

Welcoming the continued development of the Government of Haiti's Framework for the Coordination of External Aid (CAED) as its preferred donor coordination mechanism and venue for supporting the Government of Haiti's development priorities and welcoming also the increased joint programming of the United Nations country team in Haiti in alignment with the Government-endorsed Integrated Strategic Framework, and welcoming also the commitment to foster greater alignment of international assistance with national priorities, increase transparency and strengthen mutual accountability, as well as the need for stronger coordination,

Noting the ongoing efforts by the Government of Haiti to control and eliminate the cholera epidemic, and urging the United Nations entities in coordination with other relevant actors to continue to support the Government of Haiti in addressing the structural weaknesses, in particular in the water and sanitation systems, and underscoring the importance of strengthening the Haitian national health institutions, and recognizing United Nations efforts to combat cholera, including through the Secretary-General's initiative to support the National Plan for the Elimination of Cholera; stressing the importance of adequate and sustainable

support with particular attention to rapid and targeted medical responses to outbreaks designed to reduce the threat,

Urging donors to complete the pledges made at the 2010 New York Conference in order, inter alia, to help promote access to services and jobs for the most vulnerable, and underlining the Government of Haiti's responsibility to provide clear guidance to donors on its priorities and to facilitate delivery of assistance to those most in need,

Emphasizing the role of regional organizations in the ongoing process of stabilization and reconstruction of Haiti and calling on MINUSTAH to continue to work closely with international financial institutions, regional and subregional organizations, and other stakeholders, in particular the Organization of the American States (OAS), Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM),

Recognizing also the interconnected nature of the challenges in Haiti, reaffirming that sustainable progress on security, the rule of law and institutional reform, national reconciliation and development, including the combat against unemployment and poverty, are mutually reinforcing, and welcoming the continuing efforts of the Government of Haiti and the international community to address these challenges, in line with the government's priorities set forth in its "5Es" policy programme (employment, education, environment, energy and the rule of law),

Welcoming the continued efforts of the HNP to patrol and enhance its presence and engagement directly with the population; recognizing MINUSTAH's continued community policing efforts, in close coordination with camp committees, in camps for internally displaced persons, and welcoming their engagement with the population,

Acknowledging that sexual and gender-based violence remains a serious concern, particularly in marginalized districts of Port-au-Prince, internally displaced persons camps and remote areas of the country,

Recognizing that strengthening national human rights institutions as well as respect for human rights and due process and combating criminality, sexual and gender-based violence, and putting an end to impunity are essential to ensuring the rule of law and security in Haiti; welcoming in this regard the establishment of the inter-ministerial commission on human rights,

Reaffirming the authority of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the coordination and conduct of all activities of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in Haiti, and reaffirming also its support to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General's role in ensuring optimal coordination and collaboration between MINUSTAH and the United Nations country team in connection with the aspects of their respective mandates that are correlated particularly as part of MINUSTAH's condition-based consolidation plan,

Underscoring the importance of adequately funding the Haitian National Police to enhance its logistic, administrative and operational capacities, and encouraging the Government of Haiti to take advantage of the support being provided by the international community to guarantee the provision of adequate security for the Haitian people and calling on all international partners to strengthen their coordination in this regard,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's report S/2013/493 of 19 August 2013,

Mindful of its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security under the Charter of the United Nations,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, as described in section 1 of operative paragraph 7 of resolution 1542 (2004),

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of MINUSTAH as contained in its resolutions 1542 (2004), 1608 (2005), 1702 (2006), 1743 (2007), 1780 (2007), 1840 (2008), 1892 (2009), 1908 (2010), 1927 (2010), 1944 (2010), 2012 (2011) and 2070 (2012) until 15 October 2014, with the intention of further renewal;

2. *Decides* that MINUSTAH's overall force levels will consist of up to 5,021 troops, following a balanced withdrawal of infantry and engineering personnel consistent with paragraph 54 of the Secretary-General's report, and of a police component composed of up to 2,601 personnel;

3. *Affirms* that adjustments to the force configuration should be based on the security situation on the ground, taking into account the importance of maintaining a secure and stable environment and the impact of social and political realities on Haiti's stability and security; the increasing development of Haitian State capabilities, in particular the ongoing strengthening of the Haitian National Police; and the national authorities' increasing exercise of the Haitian State's responsibility for the maintenance of stability and security in the country; calls upon MINUSTAH to maintain capacity to deploy troops rapidly throughout the country;

4. *Takes note* of the ongoing implementation of the conditions-based consolidation plan of MINUSTAH; reiterates its objective of focusing the Mission's activities on a core set of mandated tasks achievable within a reasonable timeframe as agreed with the Government of Haiti; takes note of paragraph 64 of the Secretary-General's report and looks forward to the proposals to be included in the next report of the Secretary-General after consultations with the Government of Haiti and Member States;

5. *Recognizes* the ownership and primary responsibility of the Government and the people of Haiti over all aspects of the country's stabilization; encourages MINUSTAH to intensify its efforts to provide logistical and technical expertise, within available means and consistent with its mandate, and coordinating as appropriate with the United Nations country team and others active in stabilization efforts, to assist as requested by the Government of Haiti, to continue to implement decentralization efforts and build the capacity of its institutions at the national and local levels, with a view to enhance further the Government of Haiti's ability to extend State authority throughout Haiti and promote good governance and rule of law at all levels;

6. *Urges* Haiti's political actors to work cooperatively to complete all steps, including an electoral law, required to prepare for and hold long overdue free, fair, and transparent senatorial, municipal, and local elections in accordance with the Constitution of Haiti in order to ensure the continued functioning of the National Assembly and other elected bodies;

7. *Welcomes* the Special Representative of the Secretary-General's efforts to support the political process under way in Haiti, reaffirms its call upon MINUSTAH to continue to support this process; calls upon MINUSTAH to deliver and

coordinate, as appropriate, international electoral assistance to the Government of Haiti in cooperation with international stakeholders including the OAS, UNASUR, and CARICOM as appropriate;

8. *Recalls* its resolution 1325 (2000) and encourages the Government of Haiti, with the support of relevant stakeholders, to promote increased women's political participation in Haiti, in accordance with the Constitution of Haiti;

9. *Reaffirms* that, in the framework of the improvement of the rule of law in Haiti, strengthening the capacity of the Haitian National Police (HNP) is paramount for the Government of Haiti to take timely and full responsibility for the country's security needs, which is central to Haiti's overall stability and future development;

10. *Reiterates* that the Haitian National Police's capacity-building remains a most critical task for MINUSTAH; requests MINUSTAH to continue its efforts to strengthen the institutional and operational capacities of the Haitian National Police, in particular by renewed efforts to mentor and train police and corrections personnel, including at intermediate rank levels; calls on MINUSTAH to align skills of UNPOL personnel to support these objectives and provide skilled trainers and technical advisers;

11. *Underlines* the need to ensure effective support from the Government of Haiti and its international and regional partners for the 2012-2016 HNP Development Plan, in order to achieve the goals of a minimum of 15,000 fully operational serving police officers by 2016, adequate logistic and administrative capacity, accountability and respect for human rights and rule of law, a robust vetting process, enhanced recruitment procedures and training, strengthened land and maritime border control, and improved deterrence of transnational organized crime;

12. *Stresses* the need for close coordination among MINUSTAH, donors, and the Government of Haiti to enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of HNP capacity-building efforts; requests also MINUSTAH to facilitate this coordination and to continue to provide technical guidance to donor-funded projects as requested for the rehabilitation and construction of police and corrections facilities as well as for other projects aiming to support HNP's institutional capacity as appropriate;

13. *Encourages also* MINUSTAH, in cooperation with the appropriate international actors, to assist the Government in effectively tackling gang violence, organized crime, drug trafficking and trafficking of persons especially children;

14. *Encourages* the Haitian authorities to continue to implement justice reform by taking the necessary steps, including through ongoing support to the Superior Council of the Judiciary, to ensure the independence and effectiveness of the judicial institutions, and to continue to address the issue of prolonged pretrial detentions and prison conditions and overcrowding, with special regard to women and children held in detention;

15. *Calls on* all donors and partners, including international and non-governmental organizations, to better coordinate their efforts and work closely with the Haitian Government through its Framework for the Coordination of External Aid (CAED), which is intended to help the Government ensure increased transparency, national ownership and coordination of foreign assistance and to strengthen the Government's capacity to manage external assistance;

16. *Requests* the United Nations country team, and calls upon all actors, to complement security and development operations undertaken by the Government of Haiti with the support of MINUSTAH with activities aimed at effectively improving the living conditions of the concerned populations, in particular women and children;

17. *Requests* MINUSTAH, working in coordination with the United Nations country team, to continue to implement quick-impact projects that contribute in building a secure and stable environment and enhance national ownership and the trust of the Haitian population towards MINUSTAH, particularly in the priority areas identified by the Mission's leadership and consistent with the Government of Haiti's priorities as appropriate;

18. *Strongly condemns* the grave violations against children affected particularly by criminal gang violence, as well as widespread rape and other sexual abuse of women and girls, and calls upon the Government of Haiti, with the support of MINUSTAH and the United Nations country team, to continue to promote and protect the rights of women and children as set out in Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005), 1820 (2008), 1882 (2009), 1888 (2009), and 1889 (2009), and encourages all actors in the Haitian Government, the international community and civil society to renew their efforts to eliminate sexual and gender-based violence in Haiti; as well as to improve response to rape complaints and access to justice for the victims of rape and other sexual crimes; encourages national authorities to promote national legislation in this regard;

19. *Encourages* MINUSTAH to continue assisting the Government of Haiti in providing adequate protection to the civilian population, with particular attention to the needs of internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups, especially women and children, including through joint community policing in the camps, in line with Security Council resolution 1894 (2009);

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure full compliance of all MINUSTAH personnel with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop- and police-contributing countries to redouble efforts in preventing cases of misconduct and to ensure that acts involving their personnel are properly investigated and punished;

21. *Reaffirms* MINUSTAH's human rights mandate as an essential component of the Mission and recognizes that respect for human rights is an essential element for Haiti's stability, in particular attention to individual accountability for grave violations under past governments, urges the Government to ensure with the support of the international community, as appropriate, the respect and protection of human rights by the Haitian National Police and the judiciary, and calls on MINUSTAH to provide monitoring and support in this regard;

22. *Encourages* MINUSTAH, within its mandate, to continue to use existing means and capabilities, including its engineers, with a view to enhancing stability in Haiti while fostering greater Haitian ownership in the context of its condition-based consolidation plan;

23. *Requests* MINUSTAH to continue to pursue its community violence reduction approach, in close collaboration with the Haitian Government, with a

particular focus on at-risk youth, women, the displaced and those living in violence-affected neighbourhoods and to ensure that this activity is coordinated with, and supports the work of, the United Nations country team to build local capacity in this area;

24. *Requests* MINUSTAH to continue to support the Haitian authorities in their efforts to control the flow of small arms, the development of a weapons registry, the revision of current laws on importation and possession of arms, reform of the weapons permit system and the development and implementation of a national community policing doctrine;

25. *Underscores* the importance that planning documents for MINUSTAH's military and police components, such as the concept of operations and rules of engagement, be regularly updated, as appropriate, and be in line with the provisions of all its relevant resolutions, and requests the Secretary-General to report on them to the Security Council and troop- and police-contributing countries;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep it regularly informed, and to report to the Council on the implementation of MINUSTAH's mandate, semi-annually and not later than forty-five days prior to its expiration;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to include in his reports a comprehensive assessment of threats to security in Haiti, and to propose, as appropriate, options regarding MINUSTAH's further consolidation and reconfiguration and to continue to present a progress report of the consolidation plan as an annex to his next report;

28. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

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Security Council

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Australia, France, Luxembourg, Morocco, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 2088 (2013) and its Press Statements of 14 August 2013, 29 April 2013, 25 March 2013, 22 March 2013, 20 March 2013, 11 January 2013, 4 January 2013, 27 December 2012 and 19 December 2012,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of the Central African Republic (CAR), and recalling the importance of the principles of good-neighbourliness and regional cooperation,

Expressing deep concern at the security situation in the CAR, characterized by a total breakdown in law and order, the absence of the rule of law and further expressing its grave concern about the consequences of instability in the CAR, on the central African region and beyond, and stressing in this regard the need to respond swiftly,

Remaining seriously concerned by violations of international humanitarian law and the widespread human rights violations and abuses, notably by Seleka elements, including those involving extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests and detention, torture, sexual violence against women and children, rape, recruitment and use of children and attacks against civilians,

Reiterating that all perpetrators of such acts must be held accountable and that some of those acts may amount to crimes under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), to which the CAR is a State party, recalling in this regard the statement made by the Prosecutor of the ICC on 7 August 2013,

Noting with appreciation the United Nations Human Rights Council resolution on the 25th of September, which decided to appoint a United Nations independent expert to monitor the situation of human rights in the CAR and to make recommendations concerning technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights,

Expressing its grave concern at the significant deterioration of the humanitarian situation and the insecurity which hinders humanitarian access, as well as violations of international humanitarian law which have escalated the growing humanitarian crisis into a complex emergency,

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Underlining its particular concern at reports of the targeted violence against representatives of ethnic and religious groups and increasing tensions between communities,

Expressing concern about the continued activity of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in the CAR due in part to the prevailing security situation,

Recalling its resolution 2117 (2013) and *expressing grave concern* at the threat to peace and security in the CAR arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons,

Strongly condemning the targeted attacks against United Nations staff and humanitarian actors and *emphasizing* that all parties should take the necessary steps to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel and to respect and ensure respect for the inviolability of the United Nations premises,

Recalling its resolutions 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), 1674 (2006), 1738 (2006) and 1894 (2009) on the protection of civilians in armed conflicts, resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010) and 2106 (2013) on women, peace and security and resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011) and 2068 (2012) on children and armed conflict and *calling upon* the parties in the CAR to engage with the Special Representative on Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict,

Looking forward to the swift appointment of a new Chair for the Central African Republic Peacebuilding Commission Country-Specific Configuration,

Reiterating its condemnation of the seizure of power by force on 24 March 2013 by the Seleka coalition as well as the associated violence and looting,

Condemning the devastation of natural heritage and noting that poaching and trafficking of wildlife are among the factors that fuel the crisis in the CAR,

Noting the decision of the African Union Peace and Security Council dated 25 March 2013 to suspend the participation of the CAR in all the activities of the African Union and the decision taken by this organization against the Seleka leaders whose action violated the Libreville agreements and jeopardized the precarious stability in the CAR,

Commending the ongoing efforts of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and its Mediator regarding the CAR crisis, as well as the efforts of the African Union to resolve the crisis, and the efforts of the International Contact Group on the CAR,

Welcoming the decision of the African Union Peace and Security Council on 19 July 2013 to authorize the deployment of the "African-led International Support Mission in the CAR" (referred to hereafter as MISCA), as well as the conclusions reached by the AU and the ECCAS regarding the modalities of the transition from MICOPAX to MISCA following the consultative meeting held in Addis Ababa on 2 and 3 September 2013,

Taking note of the Kigali Declaration of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the members of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee responsible for Security Questions in Central African States (UNSAC),

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 5 August 2013 (S/2013/470) and his recommendations on the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the CAR (BINUCA),

Taking note of the letter of the Secretary-General dated 16 September (S/2013/557), on the situation in the CAR and on the activities of BINUCA,

Reiterating that the armed conflict and crisis in the CAR pose a serious threat to the stability of the CAR and the central African region and beyond,

Political transition

1. *Expresses its support* for the Libreville Agreements of 11 January 2013, the N'Djamena Declaration of 18 April 2013 and the N'Djamena Summit Roadmap, which provide the basis for a peaceful political resolution to the crisis in the CAR;

2. *Reiterates* that, according to the political agreement signed in Libreville, the Prime Minister is the Head of the Government of National Unity which is in charge of implementing the priorities defined in article 5 of this agreement and *urges* all parties to respect this agreement;

3. *Demands* the swift implementation of transitional arrangements referred to in paragraph 1 above, which shall lead to the holding of free, fair and transparent presidential and legislative elections 18 months after the beginning of the transition period as defined in article 102 of the Transition Charter which took effect on 18 August 2013, and called for by the N'Djamena Declaration;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide support to the ongoing mediation efforts by the ECCAS, including through the good offices of his Special Representative to the CAR, to support the implementation of the Libreville agreements and the N'Djamena Roadmap;

5. *Expresses its readiness* to consider appropriate measures as necessary against those who take action that undermines the peace, stability and security, including those who violate transitional agreements, impede the transitional process and fuel violence;

6. *Underscores* the primary responsibility of the Central African authorities to protect the population, as well as to ensure the security and unity in its territory, and stresses their obligation to ensure respect for international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law;

7. *Expresses its full support* for the efforts of the United Nations in the CAR, including through Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Lieutenant-General (Retired) Gaye, and reiterates its call upon the international community to support these efforts;

8. *Demands* that the Seleka elements and all other armed groups lay down their arms immediately and *urges* them to participate in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes (DDR) or disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration programmes (DDRRR);

BINUCA mandate

9. *Takes note with appreciation* of the recommendations by the Secretary-General, in his letter dated 16 September 2013 (S/2013/557), to reinforce BINUCA;

10. *Decides* that the mandate of BINUCA shall be reinforced and updated as follows:

(a) Support for the implementation of the transition process:

– To help restore the constitutional order by supporting the ongoing political process, transitional institutions and implementation mechanisms, and to help support the implementation of Libreville agreements and the N'Djamena Roadmap;

– To assist in the implementation of the electoral process, with a view to holding elections, as referred to in paragraph 3 above;

(b) Support for conflict prevention and humanitarian assistance:

– To exercise good offices, confidence-building and facilitation in order to anticipate, prevent, mitigate and resolve conflict and facilitate the safe, civilian-led delivery of humanitarian assistance, in accordance with United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance;

(c) Support for the stabilization of the security situation:

– To support the stabilization of the security situation by advising on security sector governance and reform (SSR), rule of law (including police, justice and corrections), disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) or disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration (DDRRR) of combatants, including of all children associated with armed forces and groups, and mine action, including clearance of explosive remnants of war;

(d) Promotion and protection of human rights:

– To monitor, help investigate and report to the Council on abuses or violations of human rights or violations of international humanitarian law committed throughout the CAR, including by the LRA, and to contribute to efforts to prevent such violations and abuses;

– To monitor, help investigate and report to the Council, specifically on violations and abuses committed against children as well as violations committed against women including all forms of sexual violence in armed conflict, including through the deployment of women protection advisers and child protection advisers;

– To help strengthen the capacities of the judicial system, including transitional justice mechanisms, and of the national human rights institutions and assist with national reconciliation efforts;

(e) Coordination of international actors:

– To coordinate international actors involved in the implementation of the tasks described above;

11. *Takes note of* the recommendation of the Secretary-General for BINUCA to strengthen its field presence as security conditions permit and, in this regard, *expresses its intention* to swiftly consider the Secretary-General's proposals for the protection of United Nations personnel and installations, including the possible

establishment of a guard unit and *requests* the Secretary-General to provide details in this regard;

LRA

12. *Calls on* all countries, subregional and regional organizations concerned to further their efforts and enhance their coordination including through the African Union Regional Task Force and the United Nations regional strategy to address the threat posed by the LRA;

Human rights and humanitarian access

13. *Strongly condemns* the continued violations of international humanitarian law and the widespread human rights violations and abuses, perpetrated by armed groups, and specifically Seleka elements and the LRA, that threaten the population and stresses that the perpetrators of such violations shall be brought to justice;

14. *Demands* that all parties in the CAR, in particular the Seleka, ensure safe and unhindered access and the timely delivery of humanitarian aid to persons in need of assistance in accordance with United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance;

15. *Demands* that all armed groups, in particular Seleka elements prevent the recruitment and use of children, *further demands* that all parties protect and consider as victims those children who have been released or otherwise separated from armed forces and armed groups, and *emphasizes* the need to pay particular attention to the protection, release and reintegration of all children associated with armed groups;

16. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflict in the CAR, including Seleka elements to issue clear orders against sexual violence, and further calls upon those parties to make and implement specific commitments on timely investigation of alleged abuses in order to hold perpetrators accountable, in line with its resolution 1960 (2010), and to facilitate immediate access for victims of sexual violence to available services;

DDR/SSR

17. *Underlines* the importance of developing and implementing disarmament, demobilization and reintegration or repatriation (DDR or DDRRR) programmes, including for those Seleka elements who will not be integrated into the security forces, as well as Security Sector Reform (SSR) programmes, which include appropriate vetting procedures, *underscores* the need for professional, balanced and representative CAR security forces and requests the Secretary-General to present details on those programmes and proposals regarding BINUCA's potential assistance for their implementation in his report due on 31 December;

18. *Stresses* the importance of addressing the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons in the CAR, and *expresses* its readiness to consider appropriate responses in this regard;

Support to MISCA

19. *Looks forward* to the swift establishment of MISCA, which will represent a major contribution towards creating the conditions for a stable and democratic

CAR exercising authority over its national territory and assuming its responsibility for the protection of its civilian population;

20. *Encourages* countries in the region and other African countries to participate in the establishment of MISCA, *further encourages* Member States to provide timely and effective support to MISCA and also *encourages* the AU and the ECCAS, building on their previous consultations, to expedite their efforts towards the effective transition from MICOPAX to MISCA, and *requests* in this regard the Secretary-General and BINUCA to establish appropriate cooperation mechanisms with the ECCAS and the AU in order to facilitate this process;

21. *Takes note of* the letter of the African Union dated 26 July 2013, which stressed the importance of a strong partnership with the United Nations;

22. *Expresses its intention* to consider options for support to MISCA, *requests* the Secretary-General to immediately provide planners to assist ECCAS and the African Union, in close consultation with all interested bilateral partners and international organizations, in the joint planning efforts for the deployment of MISCA, and *further requests* the Secretary-General to submit, in close cooperation with the AU and the ECCAS and the above mentioned partners, no later than 30 days after the adoption of this resolution, a written report on the planning of MISCA with detailed options for international support to MISCA, including the possible option of a transformation of MISCA into a United Nations peacekeeping operation, subject to appropriate conditions on the ground;

Report

23. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General to provide a report by 31 December 2013 in line with its resolution 2088 (2013), including a detailed assessment of BINUCA's performance and effectiveness;

24. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2013/599

Security Council

Distr.: General
10 October 2013

Original: English

Australia: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on Afghanistan, in particular its resolutions 1386 (2001), 1510 (2003), 2011 (2011), 2041 (2012), 2069 (2012) and 2096 (2013),

Reaffirming also its resolutions 1267 (1999), 1368 (2001), 1373 (2001), 1822 (2008), 1904 (2009), 1988 (2011), 1989 (2011), 2082 (2012) and 2083 (2012), and *reiterating* its support for international efforts to root out terrorism in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), 1674 (2006), 1738 (2006) and 1894 (2009) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010) and 2106 (2013) on women and peace and security, and its resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009),1998 (2011) and 2068 (2012) on children and armed conflict, *noting as well* the reports of the Secretary-General on sexual violence in conflict (S/2013/149) and children and armed conflict (S/2013/245) and the conclusions of its Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict (S/AC.51/2011/3),

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan,

Recognizing that the responsibility for providing security and law and order throughout the country resides with the Afghan Authorities, *stressing* the role of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in assisting the Afghan Government to improve the security situation and build its own security capabilities, and *welcoming* the cooperation of the Afghan Government with ISAF,

Underlining the pivotal importance of strengthening Afghan ownership and leadership, consistent with the Kabul Process, in all fields of governance,

Welcoming the conclusions of the International Conference on Afghanistan in Bonn (S/2011/762) which declared that the Process of Transition, to be completed by the end of 2014, should be followed by a Transformation Decade (2015-2024) in which Afghanistan consolidates its sovereignty through strengthening a fully functioning, sustainable state in the service of its people, and *welcoming further* the strategic consensus between the Government of Afghanistan and the International Community on a renewed and enduring partnership for this Transformation Decade based on firm mutual commitments, and *welcoming* the conclusions of the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan (S/2012/532) and the adoption of the Tokyo Mutual

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Accountability Framework to support the sustainable economic growth and development of Afghanistan, in which the Afghan Government and the International Community reaffirmed their mutual commitments, as well as the outcome of the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework Senior Officials Meeting held in Kabul on 3 July 2013,

Recognizing once again the interconnected nature of the challenges in Afghanistan, *reaffirming* that sustainable progress on security, governance, human rights, rule of law and development as well as the cross-cutting issues of counter-narcotics, anti-corruption and accountability are mutually reinforcing and that governance and development programmes prioritized for implementation in transition should be consistent with the goals set forth in the Tokyo Declaration and the National Priority Programmes and *welcoming* the continuing efforts of the Afghan Government and the international community to address these challenges through a comprehensive approach,

Stressing in this context the need for further efforts by the Afghan Government to fight corruption, promote transparency and increase its accountability, in line with the Afghan Government's commitment to strengthen measures to combat corruption as reinforced in the Tokyo Conference Conclusions and the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework,

Welcoming the long-term commitments taken by Afghanistan's international partners, including NATO, the European Union (EU), neighbouring states and regional partners to continue supporting Afghanistan beyond transition, including during the Transformation Decade, *welcoming also* the process by which Afghanistan and its regional and international partners are entering into long-term strategic partnership and other agreements, aimed at achieving a peaceful, stable and prosperous Afghanistan, and *stressing* the importance of their complementary nature, including with future bilateral partnerships decided by the Government of Afghanistan,

Underlining the significance of the agreement reached between the Government of Afghanistan and countries contributing to ISAF, at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Summit in Lisbon, to gradually transfer full security responsibility in Afghanistan to the Government of Afghanistan countrywide by the end of 2014, *welcoming* continued progress towards the completion of the security transition, notably the 18 June 2013 milestone when all areas of Afghanistan entered the transition process and Afghan forces assumed the lead for security nationwide, *underlining* ISAF's continuing role, in support of the Government of Afghanistan, in promoting a responsible transition and the importance of the enhancement of the capabilities of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF),

Acknowledging the progress made and the challenges remaining in security sector reform and governance, *welcoming* the continued commitment of international partners, including NATO and the European Union, to helping the ANSF and the Afghan security sector, *welcoming* support and assistance extended to the Afghan National Police by the NATO Training Mission in Afghanistan, the European Union police mission (EUPOL Afghanistan), and the European Gendarmerie Force (EGF) and, in the context of transition, *welcoming* the increased capacities and capabilities of the ANSF, *stressing* the need for Afghanistan together with international donors to further strengthen the Afghan National Army and the

Afghan National Police, *urging*, inter alia, continued professional training measures to ensure Afghan capability to assume, in a sustainable manner, increasing responsibilities and leadership of security operations and maintaining public order, law enforcement, the security of Afghanistan's borders, the preservation of the constitutional rights of Afghan citizens, and the protection of the rights of Afghan women and girls as well as to increase its efforts in disbandment of illegal armed groups and counter narcotics, as outlined most recently in the Chicago Summit Joint Declaration and the Tokyo Declaration,

Welcoming the Chicago Summit Joint Declaration on Afghanistan which stresses the long-term commitment, beyond 2014, to lasting peace, security and stability in Afghanistan, *noting* the responsibility of the Government of Afghanistan to sustain a sufficient and capable ANSF supported by the international community, *welcoming*, in this context, the decision of the international community, taken at the International Conference on Afghanistan in Bonn on 5 December 2011, to support the training, equipping, financing and capability development of the ANSF beyond the end of the transition period, *welcoming* as reaffirmed in the Chicago Summit Joint Declaration the financial sustainment of the ANSF with a clear view to the assumption, no later than 2024, of full financial responsibility for its own security forces by the Government of Afghanistan, *welcoming* the decision of the Government of Afghanistan and NATO for NATO to work towards continuing to train, advise and assist the ANSF post-2014, and *noting* that any new mission should have a sound legal basis, as stated in paragraph 14 of the Chicago Summit Joint Declaration on Afghanistan,

Welcoming the commitment of Afghanistan and its regional partners, with the support of the international community, to strengthen regional security and cooperation for a secure and stable Afghanistan, *welcoming* regional initiatives on Afghanistan such as the Heart of Asia Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan, the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan (RECCA) initiative as well as initiatives such as those being implemented in the framework of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), the EU, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and other relevant initiatives aimed at increased regional economic cooperation with Afghanistan such as enhanced trade, infrastructural connectivity and strengthened local and regional networks of transportation along historical trade routes, energy supply, integrated border management, *welcoming* the outcome of the "Istanbul Conference for Afghanistan: Security and Cooperation in the Heart of Asia" of 2 November 2011 and the follow-up "Heart of Asia-Ministerial conference Kabul" on 14 June 2012, and the Heart of Asia Ministerial Conference in Almaty on 26 April 2013, at which implementation plans of all confidence-building measures in the areas of disaster management, counter-terrorism, counter-narcotics, regional infrastructure, trade, commerce and investment opportunities and education were adopted, and the Senior Officials Meeting in New York on 23 September 2013, and *looking forward* to the Fourth Heart of Asia Ministerial Conference in Tianjin, China, in 2014, *noting* that the Heart of Asia process is intended to complement and cooperate with, and not substitute for, existing efforts of regional organizations, particularly where they relate to Afghanistan,

Recognizing the importance of the contribution of neighbouring and regional partners as well as regional organizations including the EU, OSCE, SCO, CSTO and SAARC to the stabilization of Afghanistan, *stressing* the crucial importance of advancing regional cooperation as an effective means to promote security, governance and development in Afghanistan, *welcoming* and supporting increased regional efforts towards the continued implementation of previous declarations of good-neighbourly relations,

Stressing the central and impartial role that the United Nations continues to play in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan by leading the efforts of the international community, noting, in this context, the role of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) as transition moves forward, *stressing* the need for coordination and mutual support between ISAF and UNAMA, *taking due account* of their respective designated responsibilities and the evolving nature and adjusted size of the international community's presence,

Expressing its serious concern about the security situation in Afghanistan, in particular the ongoing violent and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups, illegal armed groups and criminals, including those involved in the production, trafficking or trade of illicit drugs, as described in the reports of the Secretary-General since the adoption of UNSCR 2011 (2011), and the strong links between terrorism activities and illicit drugs, resulting in threats to the local population, including children, as well as to the national security forces and international military and civilian personnel,

Welcoming the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to update and improve the National Drug Control Strategy, with a particular emphasis on a partnership approach to ensure joint, effective implementation and coordination, *encouraging* ISAF to further, effectively support, within its designated responsibilities, Afghan-led sustained efforts, including efforts by the ANSF, to address drug production and trafficking, in cooperation with relevant international and regional actors, *recognizing* the threat posed by illicit drug production, trade and trafficking to international peace and stability in different regions of the world, and the important role played by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in this regard, and *remaining concerned* at the serious harm that opium cultivation, production and trafficking and consumption continue to cause to the security, development and governance of Afghanistan as well as to the region and beyond, and *commending* the Paris Pact Initiative as one of the most important frameworks in the fight against opiates originating in Afghanistan,

Expressing also its concern over the harmful consequences of violent and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups on the capacity of the Afghan Government to guarantee the rule of law, to provide security and basic services to the Afghan people, and to ensure the full enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Reiterating its support for the continuing endeavours by the Afghan Government, with the assistance of the international community, including ISAF and the Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) coalition, to further improve the security situation and to continue to address the threat posed by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups, and *stressing* in this context the need for sustained international efforts, including those of ISAF and the OEF coalition,

Condemning in the strongest terms all attacks, including improvised explosive device (IED) attacks, suicide attacks, assassinations and abductions, indiscriminate targeting of civilians, attacks against humanitarian workers and targeting of Afghan and international forces and their deleterious effect on the stabilization, reconstruction and development efforts in Afghanistan, and *condemning further* the use by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups of civilians as human shields,

Welcoming the Afghan Government's achievements in banning ammonium nitrate fertilizer, and urging continued action to implement regulations for the control of all explosive materials and precursor chemicals, thereby reducing the ability of insurgents to use them for improvised explosive devices, and calling upon the international community to support the Afghan Government's efforts in this regard,

Recognizing the continuing threats posed by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups as well as the challenges related to the efforts to address such threats, and *recognizing* the role of measures introduced by the Security Council in resolutions 1267 (1999), 1988 (2011), 1989 (2011), 2082 (2012) and 2083 (2012) in combating these threats and supporting the Afghan-led peace and reconciliation process,

Expressing its serious concern with the high number of civilian casualties in Afghanistan, in particular women and children, the increasingly large majority of which are caused by Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups, *condemning* in the strongest terms the high number of attacks targeting schools, including their burning and forced closure, their use by armed groups, and the intimidation, abduction and killing of education personnel, particularly those attacks targeting girls' education by armed groups including the Taliban and *welcoming*, in this context, the listing of the Taliban in the annex of the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict (S/2013/245) pursuant to Security Council resolution 1998 (2011), *condemning also* the increased targeted killing of women and girls, in particular high level female officials, reaffirming that all parties to armed conflict must take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians, especially women, children and displaced persons, including from sexual violence and all other forms of gender based violence, *calling* for all parties to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law and for all appropriate measures to be taken to ensure the protection of civilians, and *recognizing* the importance of the ongoing monitoring and reporting to the United Nations Security Council, including by ISAF, of the situation of civilians and in particular civilian casualties, and noting in this regard the work of the ISAF Civilian Casualties Mitigation Team,

Recalling that women play a vital role in the peace process, as recognized in Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and related resolutions, *welcoming* the commitment by the Government of Afghanistan to develop and implement Afghanistan's Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) National Action Plan and to identify further opportunities to support the participation of women in the Afghan-led peace and reconciliation process, the presentation by the Government of Afghanistan of its first progress report on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and efforts to continue to accelerate full implementation of the National Action Plan for Women in

Afghanistan, to integrate its benchmarks into the National Priority Programmes and to develop a strategy to implement fully the Elimination of Violence Against Women law,

Taking note of the further progress made by ISAF and other international forces in minimizing the civilian casualties, as recognized in the 2013 midyear report by UNAMA on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, *urging* ISAF and other international forces to continue to undertake enhanced efforts to prevent civilian casualties, including the increased focus on protecting the Afghan population as a central element of the mission, and noting the importance of conducting continuous reviews of tactics and procedures and after-action reviews and investigations in cooperation with the Afghan Government in cases where civilian casualties have occurred and when the Afghan Government finds these joint investigations appropriate, as well as continuing cooperation with the ANSF towards the further institutionalization of protection of civilians, especially women and girls,

Expressing its strong concern about recruitment and use of children by Taliban forces in Afghanistan as well as the killing and maiming of children as a result of the conflict, and attacks on schools and hospitals in contravention of applicable international law, *supporting* the decree by the Minister of the Interior reaffirming the government's commitment to preventing violations of the rights of the child dated 6 July 2011, *welcoming* the progress made on the implementation of the Action Plan, and its annex, on Children Associated with the ANSF, signed in January 2011, in particular the establishment of the Afghan Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee on Children and Armed Conflict, the appointment of a focal point on child protection, and the endorsement by the Afghan Government of a road map to accelerate compliance with the Action Plan, *calling* for the full implementation of the provisions of the plan, in close cooperation with UNAMA, *recognizing* in this regard NATO's high-level commitments on children and armed conflict and NATO's positive response to the request by the Special Representative for Children and Armed conflict to assist in the full implementation of the Action Plan and its annex, and *encouraging* ISAF to assist the Afghan Government with its full implementation,

Stressing in this context the importance of further progress by the Afghan Government in ending impunity and strengthening judicial institutions, in the reconstruction and reform of the prison sector, and the rule of law and respect for human rights within Afghanistan, including for women and girls, and in particular women's rights under the Constitution to fully participate in the political, economic and social spheres of Afghan life, and *welcoming*, in this regard, the National Police Plan and the objectives set therein for increased training in human rights, including gender issues, and increased recruitment of women, as well as continuing ISAF support for the ANSF towards increased recruitment, training and retention of women,

Reiterating its call on all Afghan parties and groups to engage constructively in peaceful political dialogue as within the framework of the Afghan Constitution and to work together with international donors for the socioeconomic development of the country and to avoid resorting to violence including through the use of illegal armed groups, *supporting* the aims of the High Peace Council, and *recognizing* the importance of regional support for advancing the Afghan-led and Afghan-owned peace and reconciliation process,

Reiterating its firm commitment to support the Government of Afghanistan in its efforts to advance the peace and reconciliation process, in line with the Kabul Communiqué and the Bonn Conference Conclusions, and within the framework of the Afghan Constitution and application of the procedures introduced by the Security Council in its resolutions 1988 (2011) and 2082 (2012), as well as other relevant resolutions of the Council,

Welcoming the continuing efforts of the Afghan Government to advance the peace and reconciliation process, including by the High Peace Council and the implementation of the Afghanistan Peace and Reconciliation Programme, to promote an inclusive, Afghan-led dialogue on reconciliation and political participation as laid forth in the 20 July 2010 Kabul Conference Communiqué on dialogue for all those who renounce violence, have no links to international terrorist organizations, including Al-Qaida, respect the constitution, including its human rights provisions, notably the rights of women, and are willing to join in building a peaceful Afghanistan, and as further elaborated in the principles and outcomes of the 5 December 2011 Bonn Conference Conclusions supported by the Government of Afghanistan and the international community, with full respect for the implementation of measures and application of the procedures introduced by the Security Council in its resolutions 1267 (1999), 1988 (2011) and 2082 (2012) as well as other relevant resolutions of the Council, *calling on* all relevant states to remain engaged in the peace process, and *recognizing* the impact terrorist attacks have on the Afghan people and risk having on future prospects for a peace settlement,

Recognizing that an increased number of the Taliban have reconciled with the Government of Afghanistan, have rejected the terrorist ideology of Al-Qaida and its followers, and support a peaceful resolution to the continuing conflict in Afghanistan, *recognizing also* that notwithstanding the evolution of the situation in Afghanistan and progress in reconciliation, security remains a serious challenge in Afghanistan and the region,

Recognizing also the increased number of reintegrees that have joined the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme (APRP), and *encouraging* further efforts to address remaining operational challenges, including through an appropriate vetting mechanism, and *further encouraging* the international community to support this Afghan-led effort,

Recalling the Government of Afghanistan's commitments, most recently at the Tokyo Conference, to strengthen and improve Afghanistan's electoral process, including long-term electoral reform, in order to ensure that future elections will be transparent, credible, inclusive and democratic, *welcoming*, in this regard, the adoption of a legal framework to govern elections, the appointment of new members and the election of new Chairpersons for the Independent Election Commission and the Independent Electoral Complaints Commission, and *reaffirming* that Afghanistan's peaceful future lies in the building of a stable, secure, economically sustainable state, free of terrorism and narcotics and based on the rule of law, strengthened democratic institutions, respect for the separation of powers, reinforced constitutional checks and balances, good economic governance, including in the fight against corruption and the guarantee of citizens' rights,

Welcoming the efforts of the international community carried out to strengthen the coherence of military and civilian actions, including those within the framework of ISAF,

Welcoming also the continued coordination between ISAF and the OEF coalition, and in-theatre cooperation established between ISAF and the EU presence in Afghanistan,

Expressing its appreciation for the leadership provided by NATO and for the contributions of many nations to ISAF and to the OEF coalition, which operates within the framework of the counter-terrorism operations in Afghanistan and in accordance with the applicable rules of international law,

Determining that the situation in Afghanistan still constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Determined to ensure the full implementation of the mandate of ISAF, in coordination with the Afghan Government,

Acting for these reasons under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend the authorization of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), as defined in resolution 1386 (2001) and 1510 (2003), until 31 December 2014;

2. *Authorizes* the Member States participating in ISAF to take all necessary measures to fulfil its mandate;

3. *Recognizes* the need for ISAF to meet all its operational requirements, welcomes the agreement between the Government of Afghanistan and countries contributing to ISAF to transfer full security responsibility in Afghanistan to the Afghan Government country-wide by the end of 2014 and the ongoing implementation of the transition process since July 2011, and *calls upon* Member States to contribute personnel, equipment and other resources to ISAF and to continue to pursue their efforts to support security, stability and transition in Afghanistan;

4. *Welcomes* the strong commitment of the Government of Afghanistan to further develop, with the support of ISAF nations, an ANSF which is governed by the Afghan Constitution and is capable of providing peace, security and stability to all Afghans operating under effective civilian leadership and in accordance with the rule of law, and respecting and promoting human rights, including the rights of women, and capable of contributing to the region's security through the stabilization of the situation in Afghanistan;

5. *Welcomes* the commitment by NATO and the Afghan Government to further develop the NATO-Afghanistan Enduring Partnership signed at Lisbon in 2010 in all its dimensions, up to 2014 and beyond, and in particular the intention expressed therein to provide, within the framework of the Enduring Partnership, sustained practical support aimed at improving and sustaining Afghanistan's capacity and capability to tackle continued threats to its security, stability and integrity, and to contribute to the region's security through the stabilization of the situation in Afghanistan;

6. *Stresses* the importance of continued cooperation to develop ANSF capabilities including, in a comprehensive framework, the functionality, professionalism and accountability of the Afghan security sector, *encourages* ISAF and other partners to sustain their efforts, as resources permit, to train, mentor and empower the Afghan National Security Forces, in order to accelerate progress towards the goal of self-sufficient, sustainable, accountable and ethnically balanced Afghan security forces providing security and ensuring the rule of law throughout the country, *welcomes* the increasing leadership role played by the Afghan Authorities in security responsibilities throughout the country, and *welcomes* the substantial progress made in the expansion and capability of the Afghan National Army and the Afghan National Police and *stresses* the importance of supporting the further professionalization of these institutions;

7. *Calls upon* ISAF and the NATO Senior Civilian Representative to continue to work in close consultation with the Afghan Government and the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General in accordance with Security Council resolution 2096 (2013) as well as with the OEF coalition in the implementation of the ISAF mandate;

8. *Requests* the leadership of ISAF to keep the Security Council regularly informed, through the United Nations Secretary-General, on the implementation of its mandate, including through the timely provision of quarterly reports, and its final report in December 2014 should be a comprehensive one;

9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of this matter.

United Nations S/2013/600

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 October 2013

Original: English

Identical letters dated 9 October 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I write to inform you of the potential for a dangerous escalation on Israel's southern border. Once again, Israeli citizens came under attack when, early this morning, a rocket fired from central Gaza exploded inside Israel.

The new school year has started and Israeli parents are worrying whether their children will spend their days running in the schoolyard or running for the bomb shelter. Israel cannot be expected to stand by as its citizens become the victims of attacks.

The only thing more deafening than the sirens that go off in Israel when a rocket is fired is the international community's silence. After seven years, it is time for this Council to unanimously condemn the unprovoked attacks.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ron **Prosor**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

13-50661 (E) 101013

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United Nations S/2013/601

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 October 2013

Original: English

Identical letters dated 9 October 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I write to draw your attention to an alarming development in our region. On 9 October 2013, mortar shells were fired from Tel el-Ahmar, a Syrian military outpost, into northern Israel. This action represents yet another grave violation of the 1974 separation of forces agreement. Assad's disregard for international agreements is exceeded only by his disregard for the lives of the Syrian people.

Israel has repeatedly issued warnings and sent letters to the Security Council cautioning that these sorts of provocations will not be tolerated. Israel cannot be expected to stand by as Assad's reign of terror results in shells raining on our citizens. The Israel Defense Forces notified the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and then returned fire on the Syrian military outpost from where the shell originated.

The continuous attacks on our border have the potential to escalate an already tense situation and further destabilize the region. Israel has shown maximum restraint thus far. I urge the Security Council to address this development immediately before the situation escalates fursther.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ron **Prosor**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

13-50667 (E) 101013

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United Nations S/2013/602

Security Council

Distr.: General
11 October 2013

Original: English

Letter dated 11 October 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 2095 (2013) concerning Libya, adopted on 14 March 2013, by which the Council decided to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts, established by paragraph 24 of resolution 1973 (2011) and extended by resolution 2040 (2012), for a period of 13 months.

I wish to inform you that, in the light of the resignation of Mr. Salim Raad (Lebanon), arms expert and Coordinator of the Panel of Experts, I have appointed Mr. Khalil Msan, arms expert (Lebanon), to serve on the Panel of Experts. I have also designated Mr. Msan to serve as Coordinator of the Panel of Experts.

I should be grateful if you would bring this information to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

13-51027 (E) 141013

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United Nations S/2013/603

Security Council

Distr.: General
11 October 2013

Original: English

Letter dated 11 October 2013 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 7 October 2013 (S/2013/591) concerning the establishment of a Joint Mission of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and the United Nations to eliminate the chemical weapons programme of the Syrian Arab Republic has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

After due consideration, the Security Council authorizes the establishment of the OPCW-United Nations Joint Mission as proposed in your letter.

(*Signed*) Agshin **Mehdiyev**
President of the Security Council

13-51015 (E) 111013

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